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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	x 18-CR-457 (AMD)	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4		United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York
5	-against-	July 23, 2020 2:30 p.m.
6	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO.,	2.30 p.m.
7	LTD, Defendants.	
8	TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE	
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANN DONNELLY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
10	TELEPI	HONIC PROCEEDING
11	APPEARANCES For the Government: U	UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
12	E	Castern District of New York
13	В	Brooklyn, New York 11201 BY: ALEXANDER SOLOMON, ESQ.
		DAVID KESSLER, ESQ.
14		JULIA NESTOR, ESQ. SARAH EVANS, ESQ.
15	D	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
16	В	BY: DAVID LIM, ESQ. THEA KENDLER, ESQ.
17		CHRISTIAN NAUVEL, ESQ. LAURA BILLINGS, ESQ.
18	N	IATHAN REILLY, ESQ.
19	C	CRAIG HEREEN, ESQ. Assistant United States Attorneys
20		-
21	Also Present:	HARRY RUCKER
22		87 Seventh Avenue
23		New York, New York 10019 BY: THOMAS C. GREEN, ESQ.
24		MICHAEL LEVY, ESQ. JOAN LOUGHNANE, ESQ. CAITLIN MATHENY, ESQ.
25	(Continued next page.)	CATIBIN PAINDNI, ESQ.
	Rivka Teich CSR, RPR, RMR , FCRR Official Court Reporter	

STATUS CONFERENCE

1 (Telephonic conference.)

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All Rise. This is criminal cause for a telephone status conference 18-CR-457, U.S. versus Huawei Tech et al.

Before asking the parties to state their appearances
I would like to note the following: Persons granted remote
access to proceedings are reminded of the general prohibition
against photographing, recording, and rebroadcasting of court
proceedings. Violation of these prohibitions may result in
sanctions, including removal of court issued media
credentials, restricted entry to future hearings, denial of
entry to future hearings, or any other sanctions deemed
necessary by the Court.

Counsel, state your appearance Government first.

MR. SOLOMON: Good afternoon, your Honor, Alex Solomon for the Government. With us for the prosecution team are Julia Nestor, David Kessler, Sarah Evans, Laura Billings, Christian Nauvel, Thea Kendler and David Lim. There are two firewall attorneys for the Government on the line, Nathan Reilly and Craig Hereen. Also Harry Rucker is present as well.

THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon.

MR. GREEN: Good afternoon, your Honor, this is Tom Green from Sidley Austin representing the Huawei entities along with my colleagues Joan Loughnane, Michael Levy and

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Caitlin Matheny.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. BITKOWER: For Jenner & Block, David Bitkower and Matthew Hellman appearing for the defendants. And there are some associates and others in what we'll call the gallery, but I think it will be just us speaking.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. We have a few things to accomplish here today I'm going to try to streamline this a little bit.

The first application was by the defense to exclude the public from a portion of today's proceeding. Because of the way I'm going to handle that particular aspect of it, I find that that is not necessary because of the way I plan to address that particular issue, which was not going to require a conversation about particular items of discovery. So I have more to say about that in a minute, but I don't think that is going to be necessary.

If some unpredictable thing happens, there is some urgent need to do part of it off the record, we can do that but I don't think that's going to happen.

I want to say a few things generally about the last couple of months. There has been a pretty steady stream of submissions. I have read them all. But just as a general matter, I say this having tried a couple of cases in my day myself, I'm sympathetic of people's senses of urgency. I want

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to remind everybody that not every fact deserves your outrage.

It seems as though we are taking some things to 11 and complicating what is already a very complicated case unnecessarily. So I just want to say that generally. I'd like to take the temperature down a little bit.

So I'm going to address some of these things in no particular order. One of the disputes centers around how discovery material is going to be handled. And the parties to their credit, and I appreciate it, entered into an agreement about a protective order as to how the sensitive discovery material is to be handled. I don't think anybody is saying that there shouldn't be a protective order. The Government has turned over, although there has been some dispute about how much of the materials are have been designated sensitive discovery material, but whatever the amount is, the dispute centers around whether it's really sensitive discovery material. And a feature of this part of the argument is that the defense doesn't want the prosecutors who designated it sensitive discovery material, to know which documents shouldn't be designated sensitive discovery material. what the defense wants me to order is that a separate group of prosecutors who did not designate the material go through whatever pile of materials we're talking about and litigate this issue.

And I've reviewed the submissions including the

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unredacted version of what the defense submitted, and under the circumstances I'm denying that application. That would add a layer of complication and really a waste of time to have an entirely new group of prosecutors reviewing this material.

As I say, I have read all of the submissions, but I don't agree that what the defense has submitted in terms of the reasons why they want another group of prosecutors to look at it warrants that kind of unnecessary complication. So I'm denying that application.

But the bottom line for this discovery question is, that I'm sending you all back to the drawing board. Because even in the submissions that you have made it looks as though the landscape on this changes, that there are things that you can agree on. And so I'm going to direct both sides to go back and put your heads together and see if you can come up with an agreement to at least some of this material.

Now, that's going to require the Government to look at the materials that you designated as sensitive and determine the extent to which there is a reasonable alternative whether those materials can be redacted, to take out the material that you're worried about without changing the nature of what the document is.

All of this is to say that this is not a denial of discovery. The parties reached an agreement about how these things would be addressed, part of the difficulty is and it's

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beyond any of our control, is the pandemic that keeps people from traveling. And I believe, although I haven't kept up on this, but I believe that people from the United States are not permitted to travel into certain countries at this point. So that's a complication that is not anybody's fault. But to the extent that you can engage in a work-around of that, if you can figure out if there is some other way -- we're doing this hearing by phone -- if there is some other way that you can make some accommodation, I'm going to encourage you to do that.

The other thing I'm going to do is I'm going to refer disputes about specific designations to the Magistrate Judge. Currently it's Judge Orenstein, but he's going to be leaving us, so it might make sense to have somebody else designated. That is what we're going to do about this question of sensitive discovery material.

I know that the defense says that there is no way they can reach an accommodation. I'm going to ask you to give it a shot so we can move these things along. That's what I have to say about that matter. I'm going to encourage the lawyers to do that. Okay?

Is there anything that somebody wants to say about that? I'm sure there is.

MR. BITKOWER: I'll take up that.

Number one, I appreciate the Court's comments

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obviously about not overstating things. We are, in our prospective obviously, trying not to do that. Our clients are charged with federal criminal offenses and it is higher than 11 for them to understand and see the evidence to prepare their defenses. We will take to heart, obviously what the Court has said about trying to work it out, but just two points I want to make here.

One is we would very much appreciate in the referral orders to the Magistrate if the Court can put some kind of time frame on this. And just by way of example, the Court saw just two days ago the Government exceeded to a D designation of certain materials that included e-mails that were sent to or from Huawei companies themselves that were designated as sensitive in the first instance. These are the company's own documents that were designated as sensitive.

THE COURT: I'm going to interrupt you for a second.

I want you to take yes for an answer, okay.

If they have D designated it, I'll consider a reasonable time frame. Although keep many mind, that the request to have firewall counsel litigate this I think would have stretched this out quite a bit longer. So what kind of a time frame do you have in mind?

MR. BITKOWER: I would propose that if we make the documents that is the subject of the motion available to the prosecution team, then they should be able to respond within a

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1 matter of two weeks.

THE COURT: Mr. Solomon, what do you think about

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Let me also get a little clarity here. There are different numbers thrown around about how much we are talking about, how much material. I think I saw 21,000 pages as one of the numbers. I apologize if I confused something in the rain storm of papers that I reviewed. What actual numbers are we talking about?

MR. BITKOWER: You're not confused, it's 21,000 documents. It's about 5 percent or a little less than 5 percent of the discovery at issue in this question.

THE COURT: I'm sorry who is speaking?

MR. BITKOWER: This is Mr. Bitkower.

THE COURT: I forgot to give my speech to have mercy on the court reporter, anyone who is speaking please identify yourself before. And everybody please make sure you don't speak too quickly.

You said 21,000 pages?

MR. BITKOWER: Documents.

21 THE COURT: Mr. Solomon, what do you have to say about this?

MR. SOLOMON: Thank you, your Honor. I think two weeks is a little bit too aggressive. This is not 21,000 pages, it's 21,000 documents, many of which are multiple

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pages. This is going to take us a fair bit of time. We do have limited resources on the team.

If we could ask for the Court's indulgence of six weeks, I think that is ideal. I was just informed it's 150,000 pages. To truly master the pages, and your Honor has suggested for example redactions, redacting 150,000 pages is a significant endeavor. So I think six weeks is what we would ask for.

THE COURT: I do think given the amount of material that we're talking about, two weeks not entirely reasonable; I think six weeks is.

But I think a lot can happen in that period of time.

My question is, do you have to review everything to come to agreement about some things? Whoever wants to answer that can answer it. Julia necessary enter.

MS. NESTOR: I do think that we can probably work in categories to the extent defense counsel engages on that. So I think we could work in categories, we will try to do so, your Honor. I don't want to commit to that before speaking to defense counsel after the conference. But we will try our very best to do that.

THE COURT: To work in categories.

MS. NESTOR: Yes, your Honor. The only concern I have, even if we're work in categories there is still redactions to be made. That's a lengthy process and

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production will take time. Six weeks is reasonable, to the extent we're having difficulties complying in that time we'll let the Court know.

MR. BITKOWER: I just wanted to say, I recognize that they want to go over these materials over a six-week period, that perhaps they won't get to the bottom of the pile in the six-week period. I ask that production and conference be rolling and that materials be suggested to defense counsel and be brought to the Magistrate before that period as they are ready, that we not have a six-week delay before we begin that process.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, this is why I'm going to trust you all to work this out. I don't want to be involved with minutia of when you're going to get what. What I do want you to do is -- I'm not suggesting that you haven't worked well together on other issues. But what is somewhat frustrating for me is we get to these conferences then I hear -- I spent all this time, which I enjoyed every single part of reading what you submit -- then I find out that you actually can budge on something. I really expect and I'm confident that you can come to some agreements on this without involving the Court. I'm here for that. I'm not saying you can't ever, but I really think a lot of this stuff can be done without me and without the Magistrate Judge. My hope is that the Magistrate Judge will be there to resolve problems that

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you can't truly workout.

It makes sense to me if you can turnover something during the course of the six weeks, that's a good idea. I don't know why you wouldn't be able to do that, but it seems like a good plan to me. I think I didn't hear marching orders. Is there anything anybody else wanted to add?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ GREEN: I would like to add that in the letter we sent to, your Honor --

THE COURT: Which one.

MR. GREEN: Monday of this week.

I guess we say we tried to set forth a number of, for lack of a better word, log jams that we're having over the progress in the case. I wanted to just make mention of our request of the Government, which have been rather incessant for particulars to help us better understand the Indictment and prepare our defense. We have not together, the Government and defense, traveled very far down that road despite our making every effort to convince the Government that there is information which they both should disclose to us and which they could disclose to us to avoid further controversy.

I'm wondering if there is some mechanism, we now have a motion pending which was filed recently, no response yet. But I'm wondering whether there is some kind of similar mechanism that you might admonish us to pursue to see if we could together work that through as well and perhaps bring

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those --

THE COURT: The reason why I love the federal rules of criminal procedure is because they tell you exactly what you should be doing. I think that in Judge Chin's opinion U.S. against Chalmers he gives a pretty good road map in a somewhat similar case regarding bills of particulars, regarding disclosure of statements by corporate employees and agents.

And I don't think I've got to remind anyone of the obligations pursuant to Brady against Maryland. So I haven't heard what the Government's position is on this in terms of, I know there has been a substantial amount of discovery provided but in the Chalmers case, I think that's the case, Judge Chin noted that one of the things that the Government did was provide categories of evidence which led Judge Chin to the conclusion that a Bill of Particulars was unnecessary. And that seems like something that makes sense in this case.

With respect to the Brady obligation, a lot of times Brady doesn't become apparent until the Government knows what the defense's position is. I'm not telling you all anything that you don't know.

I know from the letters that you made requests of particular things that you think should be Brady. There are pretty bad penalties for prosecutors that don't follow their Brady obligations. So I don't think with lawyers of this

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quality on both sides that it is necessary for me to referee every discovery dispute, and it's not for the Magistrate either.

And so I really am curious to hear from the Government, though, what your response is. And I mean, I don't mean all the things in the letter, I just mean the question of Brady. I think there was a question about the statements of corporate employees under Rule 16(a)(1)(C) and whatever else was requested.

So where are we with that, Mr. Solomon, if you're in a position to answer that?

MR. SOLOMON: Thank you, your Honor. I guess to begin, we decided not to respond to the defense's letter from Monday because we thought many of the issues were not ripe yet.

With respect to statements by corporate defendants we had a call last week with Huawei counsel and they indicated their view on the law. We agreed to do a follow up conversation. And before that conversation could take place they moved for certain discovery in their latest motion to the Court.

So I think our view is that we'd like to resume conversations as a result of conversations with defense counsel to identify a couple of items that we think we may have overlooked earlier but we will turnover now. It's a

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small quantity of materials, but I think the conversation was helpful.

I'm hopeful a future conversation will be similarly helpful.

With respect to the Brady obligations. Obviously we're aware of the Brady obligations. We understand the theory of the defense insofar as to articulate to the extent there were any victim financial institution employees who were aware of the fraud and to not communicate that fraud to their superiors, potential Brady information. We are aware of that view of that potential legal defense. We don't agree it's a viable defense but we'll look through materials and provide them with materials that are potentially discoverable under that theory.

And with respect to Bill of Particulars, they did file a motion. Given our August vacation schedules and also our busy task of sorting through the SDM materials can I propose a response date sometime in September for that?

THE COURT: I think that's reasonable. You don't have any objection to that, do you, Mr. Green?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. GREEN: Not really, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay --

MR. GREEN: But if I may, if you would allow me to add one word. One of the problems we were trying to convey in that letter --

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1 THE COURT: You're mad. 2 MR. GREEN: No, no, no. Despite the conversations 3 that we have with the Government and the exchange of the 4 letters, nothing much seems to get accomplished between the 5 two sides here. 6 Let me focus on Brady for a second. In February we 7 sent a letter to the Government where we, in quite elaborate 8 detail, set out more than Mr. Solomon just referred to as 9 information that we deemed to be Brady material. In essence 10 it said, without regard to whether you agree or disagree just 11 tell us whether you have it. We don't want to fight with you 12 over documents and material that you don't have. Just do us 13 the favor of telling us whether you have this material. Of 14 course we got no response to that. 15 I think we've walked the road of compromise well. I 16 think we've done what you would expect to us do. And we'll do 17 everything that you now asked us to do. 18 We'll reengage with the Government. We will sit 19 down, roll up our sleeves, and see if we can make some 20 progress. I'd like to be optimistic. I'll say this, I'll 21 stay optimistic for a while. 22 THE COURT: I think that's good. 23 MR. GREEN: I can't guarantee that we won't be back 24 to seek your assistance.

THE COURT: I'm always happy to see you. But

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determining what is discoverable and not discoverable amongst potentially countless pages of discovery is really something the Government and you are going to have to work out.

As I say, if there are reasonable disputes one of our fantastic Magistrate Judges will be available to do that.

I'm going to stay optimistic on that.

What September date did you give me for responding to that motion, Mr. Solomon?

MR. SOLOMON: Could we ask for September 14, please?

THE COURT: Okay. And then something tells me
you'll want to reply to that, Mr. Green. How much time?

MR. GREEN: I would say 20 days or so.

THE COURT: Where does that take us Donna, October 5?

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes, October 5.

THE COURT: Okay. So October 5 will be the reply.

Now, I'm just going through my list here. The other thing I have a few questions about is the issue of sharing things with Ms. Meng. There is in the protective order a carve-out already, which is an agreement that you'll negotiate a separate agreement of disclosure to Ms. Meng. And I think recently there was an agreement that you could share material that Ms. Meng had sent or received. Do I have that right?

MR. GREEN: May I ask Ms. Loughnane to reply?

MS. LOUGHNANE: This is Joan Loughnane. That's

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right. There is a supplemental protective order. It permits the sharing only of documents that Ms. Meng was originally on, sent, received, copied on.

THE COURT: Okay, so what I want to do is get a little bit of a, make sure we're all on the same page of a few things. Do you agree that she is a fugitive from justice who is not entitled to criminal discovery in her own right?

MS. LOUGHNANE: I think she's contesting extradition and under Second Circuit law constructively she's treated as a fugitive.

THE COURT: That's right. The only thing I would try to understand here is that, you're not trying to vindicate her rights. Your application is based on your right to prepare a defense; is that right?

MS. LOUGHNANE: That's exactly right.

THE COURT: The other thing that I wanted to figure out here is that, has she agreed to sit down with you and meet with you?

MS. LOUGHNANE: Your Honor, I don't know that that question has been asked directly because we're not permitted to discuss the issues that are on the table.

THE COURT: Do you mean, would she discuss issues with Huawei if that was permitted under the protective orders?

It's hard for me -- but under the current circumstances she's a co-defendant. So if she were here -- that's another way to

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look at it -- if she were here obviously the co-defendants
could speak with her. Is that right, Mr. Solomon?

MR. SOLOMON: Mr. Kessler will be addressing this

MR. SOLOMON: Mr. Kessler will be addressing this argument.

MR. KESSLER: This is David Kessler. Yes, that's correct. Under the terms of the main protective order.

THE COURT: Does everybody agree that it's not permissible, it wouldn't be a permissible use of discovery to assist Ms. Meng in fighting extradition? Do both sides agree with that?

MS. LOUGHNANE: We have offered in the application that we made in the conversations that we had with the Government, that the conditions under which we would like to show her documents would forbid her use of the documents in the extradition proceedings.

THE COURT: How is that?

MS. LOUGHNANE: It's part of the conditions we already agreed to.

THE COURT: But it sounds to me, at least from what the Government submitted and you all know the better than I do, it sounds to me like she envisions using them, using something any way in an effort to fight the extradition proceeding. Am I wrong?

MS. LOUGHNANE: I think you're accurately describing the Government's response. But I think your confusion is

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understandable because it's our confusion too. The problem -
THE COURT: I'm not confused I read -- I don't think

I'm confused about this. Because they submitted something

that it was her position that materials in the criminal case,

that she was going to rely on them in her effort to resist

extradition.

MS. LOUGHNANE: Right. And confused is maybe not the right word.

What I'm trying to say is that's what the Government has said, and we don't think that that's anything that the Court needs to be concerned about. Because we have offered to show her documents under a series of restrictions that would prevent that problem from happening.

She will not be permitted to keep the documents; she won't get a copy of the documents; she won't have them. Her Canadian counsel won't see them. Her U.S. counsel won't keep the documents. And the protective order would forbid the use of those documents in the extradition proceedings.

THE COURT: How many documents are we talking about?

MS. LOUGHNANE: I don't have an exact count because the scope of documents that fall within her responsibilities include her role as chief financial officer, which is at the core of this case. We have proposed to the Government categories of documents that we thought would be a way to compromise on what she would see. That proposal was rejected.

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I don't have an exact count for you.

THE COURT: She's in Canada, do you envision going to Canada and showing her these things?

MS. LOUGHNANE: The proposal that was adopted in the supplemental protective order permitted showing her either in the presence of U.S. signatories to the protective order or on an online platform that did not permit copying or downloading.

THE COURT: It's a little unclear to me, is any of this part of the sensitive materials?

MS. LOUGHNANE: Some of the materials -- right now the only thing she can only see are things she's copied on. Some of the materials that are relevant that we would want to ask her about that involve things she did or said for example, they are not limited to that, but that's an easy example are designated as SDM. You'll remember that many of the SDM concerns come from security concerns about taking things outside of the country. Here we're talking about Canada, which is a place that the Government has already suggested is an appropriate place to review SDM. I don't think the concerns about SDM are really what is at play here.

THE COURT: The other question that I have is what is the anticipated length of time that it's going to take to resolve the extradition question? I guess if you know the answer to that, Mr. Kessler?

MR. KESSLER: So, your Honor, I don't know the

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answer to that question. I can tell you my understanding of the current schedule is that the committal hearing, which I believe is kind of the final step in the initial process is scheduled in May of 2021. Then there would in theory other steps and potential appeals.

I want to be careful about representing the time frame in Canada, but I think the answer is probably a while, if that's helpful.

And then I'm happy to address some of the other questions, if that would be helpful.

THE COURT: Well, why don't you tell me what your response is to some of the things that Ms. Loughnane mentioned and then I'll tell what you my thoughts are on this.

MR. KESSLER: Sure. So the first thing I'm a little surprised about the answer about speaking with Ms. Meng. First, because obviously there is nothing in the protective orders that prevents the defendant from talking with her or asking her virtually any question they have. I'll get back to that in a second.

Certainly there is no reason not to have conversations with her or her counsel about whether and when she'd be willing to talk to them. This motion seems quite premature. It's not clear that she's willing to talk to them.

The second point is the request filed by the defendant is to share every document in this case with her,

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that's what they are asking in their reply brief. They then say they might be open to a reasonable compromise but the current request is to share everything.

The third point is that protective order we negotiated is a protective order we were comfortable with, in part, because the documents are documents she has seen before. We couldn't say the same terms would apply to other documents, although there might be exceptions. And the concern is even if she doesn't have specific documents, she has information that could be used in the fight against extradition.

So to clear up I think the question earlier, I don't believe there has been a specific filing by Ms. Meng that says she intends to use documents from this case. What there have been, and in fact I believe may even filed in the next day or two, are motions that essentially attempt to have the trial of this case in the extradition proceedings and to, it seems, refer to documents that certainly sound very similar to documents that are in the discovery in this case. And we certainly know that Huawei has given her some documents that relate to the subject in this case.

So the final thing I want to say on this point, I do want to come back to what the protective does and doesn't allow. I think that's an important thing to focus on.

The current protective order allows Huawei to talk with her, talk with her about the answers in the Indictment,

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about any public documents, about any internal documents, about communications with victim institutions that Huawei has, that were produced in discovery and they have already provided her with some of those documents. They are allowed to discuss any internal Huawei documents about any of the other allegations in the case about, for example, Huawei's ownership They are allowed to discuss any internal documents Huawei has about Huawei's financial operations. They are allowed to discuss any of her own communications. Thev are allowed to discuss any information provided to them by other Huawei employees. They are allowed to discuss whatever is in the records of the case and the supplemental records of the case that was submitted in Canada, which I don't remember exactly how many pages they are, but they are not short. then they are allowed to proceed to the answers in the reply brief like explanations of relevant product negotiations and solicitations under discussion between Ms. Meng's department and bank representatives. They are allowed to discuss that topic with anyone else at the company.

Essentially there is a huge amount of information that today the defense could be discussing with Ms. Meng, if she were willing to talk with them. Instead, what we're talking about is a request to share all the discovery in this case, which implicates some of the Government's concerns instead of the defense preparing their defense using

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everything I talked about and then potentially at a later point seeing if there are specific exceptions we need to address.

THE COURT: I'll tell you -- I'm sorry, Ms.

Loughnane, did you want to say anything else in response to -
I think I understand everybody's position, is there anything
else you want to say?

MS. LOUGHNANE: Yes, in part, because I think I misunderstood your first question and I want to be clear.

We do understand that we can speak -- that Ms. Meng would be willing to speak to the company. I for some reason understood you to be speaking particularly to some of the issues in dispute under this order, but absolutely we understand that Ms. Meng is willing to speak to the company. So I want to eliminate that confusion.

Second, on the issue of sharing everything. I think we have been very clear with the Government, and I certainly want to be clear with the Court, we're willing to talk about reasonable categories with the Magistrate or whoever makes sense, I think that's an easy issue to put to bed.

The broader things, first, it is important to think about what is really the baseline here which is that of course the defendants should be able to talk to witnesses, and of course they have a right to prepare their defense.

Ms. Meng is really at the heart of this case. And

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the Government is seeking to hold Huawei responsible for actions she took and things she said. And she's the CFO in a case that involves allegations of a financial fraud. So she's really a critical witness and the baseline is we should be able to talk to her.

All of the things that Mr. Kessler just strung together, an impressive list of things that we can talk to her about, but I'm sure the Court noticed that most of those things, there is no dispute. It's a strong man that Huawei could pull a document from its own documents and talk to her about that. But that's not really the issue here.

The issue is the discovery in this case that's reflective of what the proof in this case will be and that's what we need to speak to her about. If there are documents from a bank that say Ms. Meng did or said X, Y, Z, we need to be able to ask her about that; and right now we can't.

That's the issue not whether Huawei can printout the financial statements and speak to her, that's not the question here.

THE COURT: Anything else from you, Mr. Kessler?

MR. KESSLER: I'll just say two things. In terms of the baseline here, this is not a baseline situation where the co-defendant is fighting extradition and using the discovery.

The second thing I'll say, is the final category of documents that Ms. Loughnane mentioned, which is the documents

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that contain a statement by Ms. Meng is I believe specifically the one additional small category of documents that we had previously suggested we might be able to discuss with defense counsel.

So essentially we're now arguing a motion to provide her with all discovery, where the request actually seems to be to provide her with a few statements that are her statements but were not sent to or from her.

I think we should just -- there has hasn't been any showing that Huawei's defense is prejudiced if they talk to her today with all the information they have at their disposal right now.

MS. LOUGHNANE: If I could, Mr. Kessler's argument just now is reflective of the problem. It is true Ms. Meng is fighting extradition, but the Huawei defendants are not. They are here. They are not fugitives. And they disentitled from anything. There is no authority, the Government hasn't provided any and we're not aware of any, for punishing one defendant for a co-defendant's decision to fight extradition.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask -- sorry to interrupt.

It occur to me that this case is unusual in a lot of ways, but one of the ways that it's unusual is that the head of Huawei is the father of the co-defendant. So I'm sure there are some intertwined issues in the extradition matter.

Is that something that I should be permitted to consider?

STATUS CONFERENCE

MS. LOUGHNANE: I'm not sure -- I don't know that the personal relationship has any bearing here.

I think the question is Huawei has been charged in a criminal case. Huawei the entity it has a constitutional right to defend itself. It is the Government's burden to demonstrate good cause to strip it of important components of that right. It is not Huawei's burden to show a need for the visceral; that is clearly not what the law calls for. It's the Government's burden to show good cause.

And the co-defendant's decision to fight extradition is not good cause for depriving Huawei of the ability to speak to someone who is at the very heart of the matter.

not seeking to hold Huawei responsible for Ms. Meng's actions, but it is. In that case, 18 months after the case is charged the company really needs to speak to that core witness about the matters in this case, not about sort of anything that's ever happened in the company or --

THE COURT: I think I understand. I do want to clarify, nobody is saying that you can't talk to her. The question is whether you can share all the discovery material, which is right now what I understand the application to be.

That I am denying. But I'm going to -- let me finish -- what I'm going to do is direct the parties to see if there are other categories of material that they can agree on

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and then we'll see where we are.

But as far as today goes, this will change and it could change, but I'm not permitting the wholesale sharing of discovery under these circumstances. I will certainly, it happens every time we have one of these conferences that you are working to resolve some of these issues, so that's what I have to say about that. I think we covered all of the topics, unless there is something that someone is burning to say.

MR. SOLOMON: I think there are minor bookkeeping necessary to the CIPA. We can schedule that and another status conference with the exclusion of time.

THE COURT: That I got. I want to make sure there is anything else on our list. I did want to ask about scheduling CIPA.

MR. SOLOMON: The Government is prepared to schedule a Section 2 conference, perhaps we can do that the same date of the next status conference.

THE COURT: What makes sense for the next conference in terms of a date? We have a lot of homework.

MR. SOLOMON: It feels like we do have a homework, once we've made progress with the homework perhaps in October sometime.

THE COURT: Does that make senses to you all, Mr. Green, sometime in October?

MR. GREEN: Yes, your Honor, I think that makes

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